

rights of the United States, or to retort an injury upon Mexico (or Texas, which ever is responsible,) for the original wrong. But the President has not designed to vindicate a right, or retort a wrong, in the orders that have been given. He looks forward patiently to the period which cannot be far distant, when the territorial rights of the United States will be according to long existing stipulations, be authoritatively designated and marked by competent and trustworthy agents, so as to leave no room for further cavil and dispute; and in the meanwhile he desires to occupy no position by military force which the circumstances by which the general commanding the troops of the United States is surrounded, do not justify.

The undersigned is instructed further to reply to Mr. Gorostiza, that the claims of the United States are founded upon the treaty of limits, and are to be maintained by the treaty of limits. As the true demarcation, according to that treaty, has not been partially made known to Mexico, it is because there has been, on the part of that government, a delay to proceed to the execution of that instrument. Questions belonging to the duties of the commissioners and surveyors, could not be properly presented or considered, until they met to enter upon those duties. A correspondence between the United States and Mexico for the adoption of the treaty of limits made between Spain and the United States, was no place to look for traces of the pretensions of the two Government founded on a construction of that instrument; nor were they likely to be found in the correspondence for the additional article to provide for carrying that treaty into effect. It could only be when in the course of execution, that the rival pretensions of parties and the conflicting constructions could arise. To discuss them in advances would have been useless, if not suspicious. It is not, therefore, surprising, that Mr. Gorostiza should have risen from the perusal of the correspondence to which he refers, without accurate knowledge of the claims of the U. States. The undersigned is constrained, however, to express his surprise at the apparent want of information on this subject, derivable from other sources, in the Mexican Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The indication in Mr. Butler's note the 21st, December, 1834, was of itself sufficiently distinct to have elicited inquiry. If not made, it is presumed it was because the allusion was understood. Whatever may have been done or omitted prior to that time, it is certain that want of information on this point since November last, cannot be complained of by the Mexican Government. The undersigned had the honor to give to the Mexican Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Castillo, in a conference in that month, the most distinct intimation of the claims and expectations of the Government of the United States, under the treaty of limits and the additional article, a conference which the undersigned had supposed was the chief cause of the subsequent extraordinary mission of Mr. Gorostiza to the U. S.

The undersigned is instructed by the President to decline any discussion at present of the claims or pretensions of the United States to the territory in question. The appropriate occasion for advancing them is approaching. The United States are preparing, and will hasten to be ready to execute, in perfect good faith, the treaty, according to the second additional article lately agreed upon, and they expect that Mexico will be equally prompt. Whatever the United States cannot maintain by reason and facts, according to a just construction of the treaty of limits, will not be instituted upon. In the mean time the undersigned is instructed to repeat in the most explicit terms, for the satisfaction of the American Government, that the orders given to General Gaines were not given because the United States believed they had claims to the territory beyond Nacogdoches, nor with a view to assert, strengthen, or maintain those claims, but simply and exclusively to prevent consequences likely to grow out of the bloody contest begun in that quarter, the end of which it is difficult to foresee.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to Mr. Gorostiza the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH,
His Excellency,
Senor DON MANUEL EDUARDO DE GOROSTIZA, &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Gorostiza.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1836.

The Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Gorostiza's note of the 10th instant, on the subject of the publication of the memorandum of the conference of the 20th of April, has the honor to inform him that the communication of the memorandum to a committee of Congress, by the Department of War, was made without the knowledge of the Department of State; that the memorandum has not been published by any branch of this Government; but has been made known incidentally through the public journals, as a part of the proceedings of Congress. How far, under these circumstances, a compliance with Mr. Gorostiza's request to have the correspondence, which grew out of the memorandum of the 20th of April, made known, is required by justice to Mexico or her representative, is rendered unnecessary by the call which has just been made by the House of Representatives, including that correspondence; which call will be answered as soon as the papers can be prepared. The Secretary of State hopes

that, in the meantime, the well understood devotion of Mr. Gorostiza to his country will shield him from the efforts of any injurious misconception.

The Secretary of State embraces this opportunity to offer Mr. Gorostiza renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH,
His Excellency Senor Don Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 4th Nov 1836.

Sir: It has become necessary for me to call your attention to the probable event of a contest between the different portions of the Mexican Empire in the vicinity of the United States. Some of our citizens may, from their connection with the settlers there, and from their enterprise and love of change, be induced to forget their duty to their own Government, and its obligations to foreign powers; but it is the fixed determination of the Executive faithfully to discharge, so far as its power extends, all the obligations of the Government, and more especially that which requires that we shall abstain, under every temptation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations.

You are, therefore, earnestly enjoined, should the contest begin, to be attentive to all movements of a hostile character, which may be contemplated or attempted within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violation of those laws of the United States, which have been enacted for the purpose of preserving peace, and of fulfilling the obligations of treaties with foreign powers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Benjamin F. Linton, Esq.
U. S. Attorney, St. Martinsville, La.
Same to J. Mills, Dist. Att. Boston.

" Wm. M. Price, do New York.
" H. D. Gilpin, do Philadelphia.
" N. Williams, do Baltimore.
" J. Forsyth, Jr., do Mobile.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Brown.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 24th Feb. 1836.

Sir: I enclose an extract of a letter addressed to the President of the United States, and referred by him to this Department, relative to the enlistment of men at Nashville for the Texas service by a certain Major Miller. You are requested to satisfy yourself by proper inquiries; and should you find that he or any other person has, in regard to the transactions therein referred to, violated the laws, you will, without loss of time, institute such proceedings as may be necessary to bring the offender to punishment.

It is to be presumed, however, that you will have done what your duty required, without waiting for instructions from this Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Extract of a letter from W. H. Hunt, Dated, Nashville, Feb. 10, 1836.

"A certain Major Miller, of the Texas service, has recently been in this place obtaining recruits, and has enticed away young men, even when in debt to their employers, who would otherwise have complied with their engagements.

In an instance of that kind, I have applied to the United States Attorney for this district, who says he has received no instructions from you on the subject. I beg that you will immediately issue those instructions, as this course of the Texas recruiting officers is highly injurious to the citizens of the U. States."

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Sanders.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 9th April, 1836.

Sir: It appears from an article of the Western journal, containing what purports to be an extract of a letter of Felix Huston, Esq., of Natchez, that he is in the act of raising and equipping a volunteer company for military service in Texas.

You are requested to satisfy yourself by proper inquiries; and should you find that he or any other person has, in regard to the transactions alluded to, violated the laws within the Kentucky district, you will institute such proceedings as may be necessary to bring the offender to punishment. You will also see the laws enforced with respect to any other similar violation of the neutral relations of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH,
Lewis Sanders, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney, Frankfort, Ky.
Same to Richard M. Gaines, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney, Natchez, Miss.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Grundy.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 9th April, 1836.

Sir: It has been represented to this Department, that a volunteer company is in the act of being raised and equipped at Nashville for Military service in Texas. This also appears from an article quoted, as having been published in the Kentucky Gazette.

You are requested to satisfy yourself by proper inquiries as to the truth of this representation; and should you find that any persons have, in regard to the transaction alluded to, violated the laws, you will institute such proceedings as may be necessary to bring them to punishment.

Enclosed is the copy of a letter, addressed on a similar occasion to your late predecessor, Mr. Brown.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH,
James P. Grundy, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney, Nashville, Tenn.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Forsyth to his Excellency the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 29th Jan., 1836.

"The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 19th November, 1835, addressed to him by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, and avails himself of the departure of Mr. Ellis, recently appointed Charge d'Affairs for Mexico, to transmit the answer to it which the undersigned has been directed by the President to give."

"But the subjects of that letter had been already acted upon when the note of the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic was received, and the President instructs the undersigned to express his conviction that the course which has been adopted, while it has been dictated by a just regard to the interests of the U. States and his obligations under their laws, is entirely consistent with that sympathy for the Mexican Republic, and that anxiety for its prosperity, which the U. States has ever professed and felt, and by which their intercourse with it has been uniformly regulated. As to the first object of complaint, the principles which have governed the United States, in the contest between Spain and the Spanish American States, and in the numerous internal contests in Spanish America, are too well known to require explanation. So soon as it was apparent that the dispute between Texas and the dominant party in the other Mexican States would be carried to extremities, and indications were observed of a desire in some of the citizens of the United States to take part in the struggle, all the measures in his power were adopted by the President to prevent any interference that could by possibility involve the United States in the dispute, or give just occasion for suspicions of an unfriendly design on the part of this Government to intermeddle in a domestic quarrel of a neighboring State. Notice was given to the Charge d'Affairs of the measures adopted, and the principles and course of the United States, distinctly and fully, and the undersigned trusts, satisfactorily explained to him. This has certainly been communicated to his Government, and has, with equal certainty, satisfied the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic that it is the determination of the Executive of the United States to employ every measure permitted by our own laws for preventing, as far as possible, the injury a friendly nation might sustain from interference in a question entirely domestic. For the conduct of individuals which the Government of the United States cannot control, it is not in any respect responsible, and the Mexican government well understands how far the funds and the exertions and the combined efforts of individuals may be made to contribute to the aid of parties in a foreign contest without in the slightest degree implicating the Government of this country. The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic must be aware that all this preceded any official communication of the character of the contest going on, or of the precautions and regulations adopted by either party to it in the assertion of their respective pretensions, and that as yet the United States have not been distinctly informed of those adopted by the Government of Mexico."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
May 14, 1836.

Sir: In conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I have the honor to transmit copies of all the orders and instructions of this Department, and all the correspondence on its files relating to the defence of the western frontier of the U. States.

Every measure taken or authorized by the Executive upon this subject is disclosed by these documents. Agreeably to your views of the resolution, I have not sent copies of the instructions from the Quartermaster General to the officers of this department, in order to execute the memorandum of May 9th for that officer. They contain, merely, the usual official directions, in detail, for carrying the orders into effect.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEW. CASS.

The President of the United States.

The principal documents referred to by the Secretary of War have been heretofore published. The following letter from General Macomb, is perhaps the only additional communication of interest.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
25th April, 1836.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec'y of War.

Sir: I arrived here day before yesterday. It was not long after my arrival that I had the honor of seeing his Excellency, the Governor of the State, and learned from him that Gen. Gaines had made a requisition on him for a brigade of volunteers, partly to be mounted and partly on foot. This force the General deemed necessary to be employed in checking the Caddo Indians, whom he had been informed, were about entering Texas to act against the citizens of that State, under the auspices of the Mexican authorities. The Governor, examining the laws in reference to this call of General Gaines, conceived that he was not authorized by the laws of Louisiana, or those of the United States, to furnish the force called for, nor did he, from the information he had obtained, believe it

necessary to send to the frontiers of the State any troops, as the country was not invaded, nor likely, in his opinion, to be invaded, and further, was impressed with the belief that it was a scheme of those interested in the Texian speculations, who had been instrumental in making General Gaines believe that the Mexican authorities were tampering with the Indians within our borders, and at the same time exciting, by false representations here, the sympathies of the people in favor of the Texans, with a view of inducing the authorities of the U. States to lend their aid in raising in this city a force composed of interested persons, which force should move to the Texian frontiers, under the call of Gen. Gaines, and afterwards, under false pretensions, actually march into Texas, and take part in the war now raging between the Texans and the Government of Mexico; and all this at the expense of the United States, and consequently with the implied sanction of the Government: thus giving to the people of Texas the hope of relying on the Government of the U. States for their protection and support, and to the Government of Mexico a positive evidence that the United States were actually engaged, contrary to the treaty stipulations, in a war against that Government.

If I understand the instructions of General Gaines, as communicated to him before I left Washington, it was his duty to see that the treaty stipulations with Mexico were fulfilled; and further, that as it regarded the contending parties, to preserve a perfect neutrality.

I met here Col. Darrington, who was formerly in the army; and who gave me the information which you will find in the enclosed printed paper.

"FROM TEXAS.

"Col. Darrington informs us that Gen. Houston was encamped on the West of the Brazos, at Groves, a very strong position, with an aggregate force of about 2,500 men, and daily increasing. The troops were also in high spirits. The Mexican army, on the 2d of April, were at Bastrap on the Colorado. Texas is broken up, and all the women and children are fleeing, and in the most deplorable condition. The inhabitants of Natchitoches have subscribed largely, and sent many supplies for the relief of the fugitives. On the 14th of April, Nacogdoches was safe, but deserted. On the 1st of April, Col. Darrington left the body of fugitives in the fork between Nadasoto and Brazos, in Robinson's colony. The Indians are openly hostile in the neighborhood, and should the Navasoto continue up, the inhabitants are at the mercy of the Mexicans, should they appear on the San Antonio road. Idle rumors, says our informant, have done more to the injury of Texas, than the horde of Mexicans have done. General Gaines was encamped in Wilkinson's old camp, east of the Sabine, with a force estimated at about 600 men. As to the gathering of the Indians on the Sabine, Col. Darrington says he knows nothing, and thinks there is no cause for the destruction and breaking up of Nacogdoches.

"He met between the Sabine and Brazos, 500 men on their way to Houston's camp."

"He is of the opinion that the Caddo Indians cannot be concerned in attacking the Texans and that they are but few in number, and quite insignificant.

General Gaines has at his disposal the 3d, 5th, and 7th regiments of infantry, and the whole of the regiment of dragoons, which I should think sufficient, if he will properly dispose of them, to enable him to fulfil his instructions without calling for the brigade of volunteers from Louisiana.

From what I can discover, it appears to me that it would be better to extend our military establishment at once to 20,000 men, instead of 10,000, as it has been proposed. The conduct of the Seminoles will have its influence with the other nations and tribes, and knowing the restlessness of the Indians, and their proneness to war, I am persuaded it will be most prudent, as well as most economical, to raise and keep up at once a force capable of effecting promptly any course proper to be pursued towards the Indians or blacks in case of insurrection, and at the same time to defend the maritime frontier against foreign attack.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MACOMB.

Maj. Gen. Com. in Chief.

"THE GREAT WEST"—No part of the world presents such a magnificent spectacle of internal communication by means of Navigable rivers, as the Western, or what will be one day the Central portion of our Republic.

The Mississippi, the parent stream, is navigable for steam boats, 3000 miles; the Missouri about the same distance; the Ohio 2600; and the Tennessee 1500; and the Arkansas 1500; and the Red River 1000.—In addition to these are the Cumberland, the Illinois, the Wabash, the Muskingum, and others, all which flow at least into the same mighty channel, and are navigable, on an average, more than 500 miles for steamboats. N. Orleans must one day become the grand commercial mart of innumerable cities and villages which will spring up on and near the banks of these mighty streams.

So far as mortal eye can see, or human probability teach, N. Orleans must one day become the greatest city in the world.—Boston Whig.

A few years since, an elderly clergyman in the western part of this country,

speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never but once been disturbed in his pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery, and with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a large quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head leaned back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged raising and lowering his hand, and taking and exact observation, till at length; having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous that, for the first time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher.

The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a mouthful awoke the sleeper, and he was never known to indulge in that practice afterwards.

THE SUM OF HUMAN HAPPINESS.

"Were I offered the choice," said Byron, "either to live over again, or to live as many years more onward, I should certainly prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of other men commonly are. I once attempted to enumerate the days I had lived which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy.

I could never make them amount to more than 11, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen." Such is the sum total of human happiness. An Arabian calif, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had fourteen days of happiness. Gibbon tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the Commander of the Faithful—he does not state how much, perhaps by double. Were I to choose my lot in life, I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerably easy; yet the chance against him. After all, a bustling man of business, or who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility to expose him to the attacks; such a man has the best chance of happiness.

Some Frenchman, I forget who, has stated that to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a bad heart. I think a man may have both, and be very miserable.

MECHANICS.—If mechanics would take the high stand which the usefulness of their vocation indicates, they must remember that intellect makes the man, and that to be useful and command respect in the branch of business they pursue, they must study cause and effect—the laws of Mechanism, and the laws of nature. When mechanics thus pursue their business they stand second to no class of people, and who professes to regard them one degree below those who have a living afforded them without manual labor, shows that he is either destitute of the heart of a true gentleman or the head of a man of common sense. Evansville Journal.

NEW METHOD OF RAISING CUCUMBERS.

After all that Gulliver and doctors have said against cucumbers, they are still a welcome dish upon most tables, & when eaten in moderation are probably healthful. That they are not so when eaten immoderately is, we have no doubt also true. Cucumbers are most sought after early in the season, and we have picked up our pen to tell how we managed last year to have them in perfection, long before they were plentiful in market.

Having cleared the soil to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, from a space four feet in diameter, we planted an old nail keg in the centre, and filled up around with fresh manure, and covered it over with six or eight inches of earth, forming a mound of a foot or more in height, and six feet in diameter with the open end, empty keg in the centre, into which, in very dry weather we could pour water, which would escape into the manure through the opening, and prevent the perishing of the vines. The seed was planted on the mound, not in the keg, for that was empty, in March or April, and the heat of the fermenting manure forced them up vigorously. We had heavy frost afterwards, and the surface of the earth was completely frozen, but it was only necessary to lay a board over the plants, and the warmth below was amply sufficient to protect them. The only object in using the keg, was to prevent the water from running from down the side of the mound. The plan worked well, and as it is now about the time to renew the experiment, we publish it that others also may enjoy the advantages. A frame for the vines to run upon is advantageous.—Germantown Tel.

The Barry Monument

ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836.—22-1f

VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, June 8, will be sold at Auction, a very commodious House and Lot on Mulberry (or Limestone) street, in Lexington, containing 55 feet in front, and extending back 165 feet. On the lot is a dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, with kitchen, cellars, smokehouse, stable, &c., and is more generally known as the former residence of Capt. Nelson.

Any person wishing to purchase can at any time examine the premises, by applying to the undersigned.

SALE will take place at 4 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time of sale.

D. BRADFORD, Auctioneer.
Lex. May 31, 1836—25-2f

FOR SALE.

ON Friday, the 10th inst. at the house of Mrs. Barry, in the city of Lexington, the property of Wm. T. Barry, dec'd consisting of house and kitchen Furniture, a number of valuable Books, and a Negro Boy and Girl, about 12 years old; on a credit of six months; notes with approved security required.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, Admr.
OF WM. T. BARRY, dec'd.
Lex. June 1, 1836—26-1ds.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen at the Stockholders' Meeting.

THOMAS H. SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, Wm. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Agents.

Lex May 31, 1836—26-50f

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF the Shareholders of the Lexington Library will be held at the Library Rooms, on Saturday the 4th inst.

LYMAN W. SEELEY, Librn.
Lex June 2, 1836—26-1t

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloths; Black do
" Violet do; Brown do
" Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Bottle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cadet Mix; Silver Grey

Single milled Cassimere; Double do.
Super Blue and Black Co—cheap
Abbottford Plain—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid; Pumps;

Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Fine field Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz;
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins;
Dimity
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Flounced, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Osanburgs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.
P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every six days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-1f

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMON SEY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836—9-1f

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836—9-1f

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Hashin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.
MONDAY.....JUNE.....6.....1836.

The friends of Van Buren and Johnson are requested to meet at Mr. Giron's on the 13 June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Hise, the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the citizens of Fayette county, on the eleventh day of July next, at the Court House in Lexington.

D. BRADFORD, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I am not inattentive to the call of my friends who thought proper to recommend me as a candidate for the Legislature; but my private engagements, in which the interest of other individuals is involved, make it impracticable for me to become a candidate.

THOMAS BRYAN.

Jessamine county, May 31, 1836.

A stand of colours for the Texas Emigrants was presented on Friday last by Miss Austin, with a suitable address, which was responded to by Mr. Goss on behalf of the Emigrants, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen and the Military companies of Lexington, at which time upwards of \$400 were subscribed in aid of the Texas cause.

About 200 Emigrants have taken their departure from Lexington within the last few days, for Texas, to be under the immediate direction of Colonel Wilson.

A gentleman of fortune has tendered to Colonel Wilson to furnish the party with provisions, and "chance the Government of Texas" for compensation.

Col. Stephen F. Austin arrived at Louisville from the City of Washington, on the 31st May, and departed the next day for Texas. It is rumored that Colonel Austin has some important communication from the Government of the United States to Texas, and that he is using all the expedition in his power to have an answer returned before the adjournment of Congress.

General Houston, Commander in Chief of the Texas Army has arrived at New Orleans.

Appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

B. C. PARISH, to be Brigadier General of the Territory of Florida.

MR. GRANGER—ABOLITION.

"Others there are, less prejudiced than the Editors of the Observer & Reporter, whose minds are not made up on a subject of a choice between a high minded, talented and chivalrous Kentuckian, and a northern abolitionist for the Vice Presidency of the U. States."

Ky. Gazette, May 23.

"We call upon the Gazette to sustain this charge against Mr. G. with the proof."

Obs. & Rep. May 25.

CONGRESS.—House of Representatives, February 8, 1836. Mr. Vinton demanded that the question should be taken separately on the following clause of Mr. Pinckney's resolution, raising a select committee on the abolition petitions, &c.

"And that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union."

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the question was first taken on the first branch of the sentence, ending with the words "District of Columbia," and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 163, nays 47. Col. Johnson voting in the affirmative.—MR. GRANGER in the negative. What are we to infer from this vote of Mr. Granger's. Why, that Congress, in his opinion, ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

But again. "The question recurring on the second branch of the sentence,

being the words in italics, was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 127, nays 67." Col. Johnson again voting in the affirmative. Mr. GRANGER in the negative!!!

By this vote Mr. Granger made known his belief, that Congress not only ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, but that such interference would be violating no public faith, that the act would not be "unwise, impolitic or dangerous to the Union."

Has the Gazette "sustained the charge against Mr. Granger with the proof?"—Or will the Observer enlighten its readers by laying this proof before them?—Or will even the Whigs of Ky., abandon our own gallant and patriotic Johnson to sustain the man, whose votes on Mr. Pinckney's resolution prove him to be an abolitionist?

This is not the only proof of Granger's abolitionist sentiments. We hope soon to be able to present our readers with his speech, on the presentation of a memorial to Congress on the subject of abolition: and we unhesitatingly affirm, no candid man of any party can read that speech, without pronouncing Granger an abolitionist.

Let us, however, suppose (what is not true) that Mr. Granger is no abolitionist. Let us admit, too, that he is no anti-mason. Independent of all this, we contend he has not the shadow of a claim upon the people of Kentucky, either for services rendered in the Congress of the United States, or in the battles of his country, which should secure to him their votes for the Vice Presidency, in preference to Col. Johnson.

We invite the candid and honest whigs to look for one moment at Col. Johnson's long services in the Congress of the U. States—his devotion to the interests of Kentucky—his bravery in leading Kentucky troops to battle, and ask themselves this question: Shall we desert this faithful servant, this brave man, this son of Kentucky, for a stranger from New York, a man who has not one interest identified with our own, who is an abolitionist and an anti mason? We believe they will answer, No! never will we aid in elevating a stranger, without a claim upon us, when by doing so we destroy the usefulness, prevent the elevation of a tried and faithful son?

Kentucky never had a representative in Congress, whose course has been more consistent, republican and praise worthy than Col. Johnson's. Nor has she a man, or ever had, who has conferred greater honor upon his State, by his bravery and good conduct in field of battle, than has Col. Johnson. Why, then, will not all unite in rewarding him, by giving him their votes for the Vice Presidency? We flatter ourselves with the hope they will, may, we know, Kentucky never will let it be said, she deserted the man who served her so faithfully as has Col. Johnson. When the hour comes that will test her gratitude.

To William Standhope, Esq.

SIR: It is the wish of many of your friends, that you should consent to become a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election.—Your answer to this call, together with your views on the subject of reform in our City Charter, is anxiously expected by

MANY VOTERS.

LEXINGTON RACES.

Second day.—A poststake, for three year olds, 1 mile heats, \$50 entrance, v. r. David Thompson's b. c. Sam. Houston, by Columbus, 2 1 1 James Shy's b. c. Kentuckian, by Bertrand, 1 2 2 E. Warfield's b. c. by Sir Leslie, 3 dis. Wm. Carroll's b. c. by Bertrand, 4 dis. Jefferson Scott paid forfeit.

Time.—1st heat, 2m. 12s.; 2d, 2m. 3s.; 3d, 2m. 15s. Track very heavy.

Third day.—A poststake for three year olds, 2 mile heats, entrance \$200, half forfeit.

Sidney Burbridge's b. f. Leannah, by Seagull, dam by Whipter, 2 1 1 E. Warfield's b. c. by Shakspeare, 1 2 2 Wm. Buford's ch. c. by Danganon, dis.

Time.—1st heat, 4m. 42s.; 3d, 4m. 41s.; 3d, 4m. 47s. Track still very heavy.

Fourth day.—Won by E. Warfield. Particulars in our next.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser, June 2.

TO AID TO FLORIDA, &c.

The Governor of Florida having signified a wish to obtain twelve hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky, we are authorized to state, that Gen. George W. Chambers, of this city, commandant of the Sixth Division, Kentucky Militia, is ready to lead that number of men, (if they should tender their services,) to the rescue of our bleeding countrymen in Florida and Alabama.

A bill has passed Congress, authorizing the acceptance of the services of ten thousand volunteers, the officers to be chosen by the men and commissioned by the States, and the whole to receive pay from the date of their enrolment.

We do not doubt that the proposed brigade will be promptly and gladly re-

ceived into the service by the President; and we are persuaded our fellow citizens will agree with us, that it would be inglorious for Kentuckians to remain inert, while the savages are devastating the South, and massacring men, women, and children.

Hundreds of our citizens have emigrated to Texas, and, without vanity, Kentucky may claim a large portion of the glory acquired in the late decisive victory over Santa Anna, on the San Jacinto. We have felt and bled for the safety and liberty of our brethren in Texas—and cannot do less than make an effort to arrest the atrocious and murderous war commenced by the Seminoles and Creeks in Florida and Alabama.

General Chambers will forthwith address the proper Department at Washington on this subject; and, if assured that the services of the proposed brigade will be accepted, he will promptly call on the officers of his division, to "beat up volunteers." He also expects to receive volunteers from other quarters of the State, as it is possible the required number may not be obtained from one division.

It may be proper to add that the Sixth Division embraces the Counties of Gallatin, Shelby, Spencer, Henry, Oldham and Jefferson, and the City of Louisville.

Col. Harrison's corps of Texian emigrants already numbers upwards of two hundred fine fellows of the right grit. He expects to complete his arrangements by next Sunday, and to take his departure for Houston's camp on that day.—ib.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 14.

FORT TRAVIS,
Galveston Island, April 26, 1836.
Edward Hall, Esq.

Dear Sir—The enclosed statement of the awful massacre of Col. Fannin's division of the Texian army, has this moment reached me. I transmit it to you for publication.

Some few others of that unfortunate detachment effected their escape and have got in. I presume the statement of the tragic scene made in the enclosed is substantially correct. The unprecedented perfidy—the shameless cruelty of our enemies must and will be chastised.

In great haste,

Your obedient servant,

Signed, DAVID G. BURNET.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir—Should the annexed account of the battle of the Colletto on La Bahia, be deemed of sufficient interest to be worthy of publication it is at your service.

Yours, &c.

BENJ. H. HOLLAND,

Captain of Artillery.

On or about the 12th of March, orders were issued by Gen. Houston, to destroy the town and fort of La Bahia, and the forces to fall back to Gonzalez, to unite with him and concentrate all the Texian forces.

Prior to the receipt of these orders, Captain King's company was ordered to the Mission, (a distance of about 25 miles,) in order to relieve some families who were in danger of falling into the enemies' hands. Upon their arrival at the Mission they were met and attacked by a large body of the enemy, and after a gallant and well sustained fight, retreated in an orderly and judicious manner to the church, where they sustained themselves against a very superior number of Mexicans and Indians with but small loss to themselves, but a severe loss to the enemy, until relieved by the Georgia battalion under Col. Ward, who had been sent to their aid. The separation of our forces caused us to delay our retreat. An express was sent to Col. Ward at the Mission, to fall back and join the forces at Goliad with all possible despatch, or should he be cut off by the enemy, (of whose advance from San Patricio we had intelligence,) to make good his retreat through the Gaudaloupe bottom, and join the army at Victoria.

On the 16th our scouts brought intelligence that a body of the enemy, 1500 strong, were on the San Antonio road.—Many of the cannon having been dismounted preparatory to a retreat, we immediately remounted them, as we anticipated an attack that night. About 12 o'clock the picket guard gave the alarm, and retreated into the fort; it however proved to be only the enemy's spies reconnoitering. On the 17th the enemy forced the San Antonio river and shewed themselves at the old Mission, a distance from our fort of 4 miles. This day we destroyed the whole town of La Bahia by fire, battering down all ruined walls, so as to secure us a full sweep of the enemy, should they attack the fort.

March 18.—The enemy still hovering round the old Mission, a council of war was called, when it was decided, that inasmuch as our ammunition was not sufficient to sustain a siege, and as our provisions were short, and as we were well aware of the overwhelming force of the enemy, it was advisable to fall back to Victoria.

This night we made every preparation for an early retreat in the morning, and by day-light every one was in marching order: before day a scouting party was despatched to ascertain the position of the enemy, who returned shortly after daylight and reported the lower road being clear. Col. Horton was then ordered by Col. Fannin to post all advance, rear, right and left guard. March 19th, at about 6 A. M., took the line of retreat towards the lower Ford, and about 9 A. M. got our baggage and cannon across—we had nine pieces of brass artillery, consisting of one six inch howitzer, three short sizes, two long and two short fuses,

with several small pieces for throwing musket balls; we then commenced our advance towards Victoria, we had advanced several miles without receiving any intelligence of the enemy by our videts, and at about 10 A. M. halted to graze our cattle and take some refreshment, on the outskirts of some timber we had just passed; we tarried about three-fourths of an hour, when we again took up the line of march; we had advanced about four miles into the prairie when we had intelligence of the enemy's approach; Col. Horton's cavalry, who were ordered in the rear, had neglected to remain in that position, and in consequence the enemy had advanced within the distance of from one to two miles ere they were discovered by the infantry in the rear, and almost simultaneously they were descried upon both flanks, evidently with the design of surrounding us. The enemy had now formed a semicircle on our right and left, and as we had no means of moving our artillery but by stubborn and worn out oxen, were fast surrounding us; Captains Hurst and Holland of the artillery, were ordered to the rear to keep up a retreating fire, under cover of which the army advanced about a mile and a half in the face of the enemy; it now became necessary for us to take a position as we were entirely surrounded, our cavalry cut off from us and escaped, leaving us now two hundred and fifty effective men, consisting of the following companies;

New Orleans Greys—Capt. Pellis.
Red Rovers—Capt. Jack Shackleford, from Alabama.
Mustangs—Capt. Duval.
Mobile Greys—Capt. McManaman.
Regulars—Capt. Westover.
1st Company Artillery—Capt. Hurst.
2d do do —Capt. Holland.
3d do do —Capt. Schrusnecki, (a Polish Engineer.)

We were about 300 yards to the left of the road, in a valley of about six feet below the mean base, of about one fourth of a mile; we were unfortunately obliged to take that very disadvantageous position in consequence of our having pursued our advance so far in order to gain the woods; we drew our wagon into a cluster, formed our selves into an oblong circle around them, and posted our artillery in position to defend it; the circle was about 40 feet of shortest central diameter, and about 60 feet of longest diameter. It was now one o'clock, P. M., at which time we were attacked on all sides by the enemy, with a brisk fire of musketry; we were ordered not to fire until the word of command was given, in order to draw the enemy within rifle shot—we reserved our fire for about ten minutes, and several were wounded in our ranks previous to our firing; at the request of the officers, the artillery was permitted to open fire; the wind was blowing slightly from the N. E. and the smoke of our cannon covered the enemy, under which they made a desperate charge but were repulsed with a very severe loss; our cannon was loaded with canisters of musket balls, and the howitzer with grist—in this manner the action was kept up with great fury by the enemy; charge after charge being made by cavalry and infantry and always repelled with heavy loss on their part. Our men behaved nobly, and although surrounded by overwhelming numbers, not a change of countenance could be seen.

Thus was the battle kept up, and upon the repulse of each charge column upon column of the enemy were seen to fall like bees before smoke. Here would be seen horses flying in every direction without riders, and there dismounted cavalry making their escape on foot, while the field was literally covered with dead bodies;—it was a sorry sight to see our small circle; it had become muddy with blood; Colonel Fannin had been so badly wounded at the first or second fire, so as to disable him; the wounded shrieking for water which we had not to give them.—The fight continued until dusk, when the enemy retreated, leaving us masters of the field, with ten men killed and wounded, while the enemy lay around heap upon heap. We possessed a great advantage over the Mexicans, they having no artillery, and we having nine brass pieces with which we kept up an incessant fire of musket balls.

It now became prudent to take measures as to our next procedure, accordingly the officers were all summoned to Col. Fannin, where he lay wounded, and the question was whether we should maintain our position or retreat; it was carried that we should maintain ourselves as long as possible. Consequently we commenced heaving up a redoubt some three feet above the prairie, exclusive of the dyke.

The night was now very dark and cloudy, drizzling with misty rain and fog, the enemy encompassed us, and kept up a continual sound to charge, so that we appeared to be surrounded with bugles. We had with us 1000 spare muskets, which were loaded and each man took an equal share, our cannon ammunition being nearly exhausted. Daylight broke upon us in this situation, and some of our men went out about a hundred yards and brought into camp two Mexican prisoners, both badly wounded; from them we ascertained that the number opposed to us was 1900 hundred men, and that a reinforcement of two brigades of artillery would be there that morning if they had not already arrived. We had no sooner received this intelligence than this very artillery opened their cannon upon us;—they had placed them behind a small hilllock and were entirely under cover; we could neither touch them with our cannon nor charge, as they had so placed their cavalry, that the moment we should quit our artillery they could cut us to pieces. We accordingly met in council to devise

means and measures; it was accordingly decided that we should send a flag of truce to the enemy, and if possible obtain a treaty, if upon fair and honorable terms; accordingly Capt. F. J. Desanque, (the bearer of the express from Gen. Houston,) Capt. B. H. Holland of the artillery, and an ensign were despatched with a flag of truce: the flags met midway between the two armies and it was decided that the two commanders should meet to decide the matter—in pursuance of which Col. Fannin was conveyed out and met Gen. Urea, Governor of Durango, commander of the Mexican forces, and the following treaty was concluded upon, and solemnly ratified; a copy of it in Spanish was retained by Gen. Urea and one in English by Col. Fannin.

Seeing the Texian army entirely overpowered by a far superior force, and to avoid the effusion of blood, we surrendered ourselves prisoners of war, under the following terms:

Article 1st. That we should be received and treated as prisoners of war, according to the usages of civilized nations.

Art. 2d. That the officers should be paroled immediately upon their arrival at La Bahia, and the other prisoners should be sent to Copano, within eight days, there to wait shipping to convey them to the United States, so soon as it was practicable to procure it: no more to take up arms against Mexico until exchanged.

Art. 3d. That all private property should be respected, and officers' swords should be returned, on parole or release.

Art. 4. That our men should receive every comfort, and be fed as well as their own men.

Signed, Gen. UREA,
Col. MORATEAS,
Col. HOEZINGER,

On the part of the enemy; and on our part, signed by

Col. FANNIN, and
Maj. WALLACE.

The officers were then called upon to deliver their side arms, which were boxed up, with their names placed by a ticket upon each, and a label upon the box stating, they should soon have the honor of returning them, and it was their principle to meet us now as friends not as enemies.

Col. Fannin and the men were that afternoon marched back to La Bahia, the wounded together with the captain of each company, and our surgeons were left on the field to dress the wounded, which was completed on the 21st, when we were all conveyed back to the fort, where we found the men in a most deplorable state. They were brutally treated—they were allowed very little water to drink, in consequence of its having to be brought from the river, and but a small piece of meat without salt, bread or vegetables. On the 23d Major Miller and 90 men were brought into the fort prisoners; they had just landed at Copano from the United States.

On the 25th the Georgia battalion was brought in: it had been surprised and captured between Victoria and Demill's Point, and marched back and confined with us. Here we were nearly 500 strong, guarded by 1000 Mexicans, without being allowed the slightest liberty in any respect.

The Mexicans had always said that Santa Anna would beat La Bahia on the 27th, to release us. Accordingly on that day, we were ordered to form all the prisoners; we were told that we were going to bring wood and water, and that Santa Anna would be there that day; we were ordered to march all the officers at the head of the file, except Col. Fannin, who lay wounded in the hospital. As we marched out of the Sally port, we saw hollow squares formed ready to receive us; we were ordered to file left, and marched into a hollow square of double file cavalry, on foot armed with carbines, commonly called scorpets and broad swords.

This square was filled and closed, and the head of the remaining files wheeled off into the other squares, and so on, until all were strongly guarded in squares; the company of which the writer of this was one, was ordered forward and no more was seen of our unfortunate comrades; we marched out on the Bexar road, near the burying ground and as we were ordered to halt, we heard our companions shrieking in the most agonizing tones, "Oh, God! Oh, God! Spare us!" and nearly simultaneously a report of musketry. It was then, we knew what was to be our fate. The writer of this then observed to Major Wallace, who was his file leader, that it would be better to make a desperate rush; he said no, we were too strongly guarded, he then appealed to several others, but none would follow; he then sprung and struck the soldier on his right a severe blow with his fist, they being at open files, the soldier at the other file attempted to shoot him, but being too close was unable; the soldier then turned his gun and struck the writer a severe blow upon the left hand. I then seized hold of the gun and wrenched it from his hand, and instantly started and ran towards the river. A platoon of men (I have since been informed, by two others who made their escape by falling when fired upon among the dead bodies of their comrades) wheeled and fired upon me, but all missed.—I then had a chain of sentinels to pass at about 300 yards distance; they were about 30 yards apart, three of them closed to intercept any retreat, the central one raised his gun to file—I still ran towards him in a serpentine manner in order to prevent his taking aim—I suddenly stopped—dropped my piece, fired, and shot the soldier through the head and he fell instantly dead. I ran over his dead body, the other two firing at me but mis-

sing, and immediately ran and leaped into the river and while swimming across was shot at by three horsemen, but reached the opposite banks in safety; and after wandering six days without food in the wilderness, succeeded on the tenth of April in joining General Houston's army, after having been retaken by the enemy once, but succeeded in making my escape in company with a wounded man who had been taken off from La Bahia, by falling among the dead as before stated. I am happy to state, that six more succeeded in saving their lives and retaining their liberty by the same stratagem. The number of the enemy according to their own account, killed at the battle of Cotelto, varies from nine to eleven hundred.

MASONIC.



THE Anniversary of St. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by Blue Lodge, No. 38, on Friday, the 28th June, inst. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 10 o'clock, a neighboring Lodges and Members from the m., and transient Brethren and Members are invited to attend.
A Sermon will be preached by Bro: Thomas M. Allen.
By order of the W. M.
A. H. CALVIN, Sec'y.

June 2, 1836.—27—



TOILETTE SALOON.

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMBIA, Main street, Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—From his long experience, having made the principles of the TONSORIAN art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Men; and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Gosses, Soap, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Waxes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Strops, Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets, &c. a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair,—and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives undisputed satisfaction to those who submit their scalps to thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the wearied, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, beautiful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths, which gave general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m. to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27—

Take Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having disposed of our last year's stock of Lumber, and wishing to lay in a new supply, find it indispensable to notify those indebted to us call and settle their accounts.

We take this opportunity further to inform them, that as Lumber has become a cash article, it will be out of our power to accommodate them this year on a credit.

LAYTON & HEADINGTON,
UTTINGER & BROWN.

Lexington, June 4, 1836.—27—3t

Lincoln Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Stanford, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is finely timbered and soil of good quality. Having moved to Missouri, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, &c. apply to Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northeast of Lexington.

ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.

May 23d, 1836.—27—3v



THE LARGEST LOTTERIES EVER DRAWN IN THE U.S.

THE liberal patronage afforded by the patrons has induced Sylvester to make arrangements with the managers to draw a series of Schemes in June—surpassing all that have hitherto been offered, the capitals varying from

100,000 Dollars!

TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Full particulars are referred to as under—and a supply can only be engaged by immediate application to the person of his *residence*.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dolls!!!

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLAS A.

Taken drawn in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

SCHEME.

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five balls will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 235 each having one only of the drawn numbers on; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

1 prize of	\$100,000	\$100,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,930	2,930
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
31	500	15,500
31	300	9,300
31	200	6,200
31	100	3,100
31	90	2,730
31	80	2,480
31	70	2,170
31	60	1,850
31	50	1,540
465	40	18,600
465	30	13,950
930	25	23,250

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$285,600

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 3.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday day, June 4, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dolls!—8,000 dolls—5,000 dolls—3,500 dolls—2,322 dolls—10 prizes of 2,000 dolls—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of 1,000 dolls—10 of 500 dolls—20 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars.—Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 3.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday June 11, 1836.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS

8,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls!—3,000 dolls!—2,500 dolls!—1,067 dolls—100 of 1,000 dolls—10 of 500 dolls—20 of 300 dolls—84 of 200 dolls, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars.—Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April

Form, 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant

WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Maryman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betty, his wife, William Haines and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, de'd., Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Common wealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill, it is therefore ordered that unless they or their said absent Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—sent, D. B. PRICE, clk. jce By JOHN FLETCHER, d. c.

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANEIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East, with the great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the great material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.

Linon, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col- lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.

Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail Road near adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, proposals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other across Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL,

Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.

April 30, 1836—17-3m ch Low Jour.

Candy's Coffeehouse

And Wholesale Beer, Ale and

PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburgh, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better) but thinks a "vette" better, at any rate second to none in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally.

He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well to call and make engagements. Families supplied at the shortest notice.

All those who are fond of a glass of good ale, Just call up at Candy's he has it for sale; From Pittsburgh it comes, its good, sound and strong.

If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.

Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—come drink like water; If other trash their palates please, This transportation sure must cease.

Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His cider's good—as good as can be, If 'twill not suit you, call for brandy.

April 30, 1836—17-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

20 BBLs. Mackerel, No. 2.

4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)

1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.

R. GRAY.

Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.

April 23, 1836—16-3m

JABEZ BEACH.

Comb's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best material, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Coaches, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-3m

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,

learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.

Lexington, March 5—9-3m

Piano Fortes.

4 Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by

ONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, May 5, 1836—18-3m

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favours, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,

30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,

2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, superior quality,

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot,

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington, Jan 1, 1836—1-3m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON.

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring

Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin, Stripe HERNANIA, Painted LAUNES, MUSLINS, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Wrought Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Frenella Slippers; a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burlaps, an excellent substitute for flax linen.

N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINEN on hand.

P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance.

R. & F.

April 16, 1836—16-3m

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, in this case, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob on dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Mayesville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 103 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-3m

MESSINGER DUROC.

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.

Messenger DuROC, by DuROC; dam Vincenta, by Messenger; Slender; Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starling; Partner; Smiling Tom—Traveller's dam by Alexander; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hantbury; Makeless; Brimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Buster.

JAMES SHY.

January 10, 1836—3-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS,

FOR 1836.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Lex March 8, '36—10-3m

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-3m

TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at JOHN KEISER'S Tavern, in the city of Lexington, for the construction of that part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present lettings and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 3 miles, with some Bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Treasurer's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and shown, and the notes read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. B. BLACKBURN, Pres.

May 14, 1836—21-15J

The Board of Managers will meet at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 25th inst. to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Mayville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June.—Obs. & Rep

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share, be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Liles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, May 19, '36—22-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

LOT OF SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

FIRE!

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lexington, May 13, '36—22-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay: those failing to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of another for collection.

CALEB WORLEY.

May 17, '36. 22-3m

BLUE LICK WATER.

THE first fresh supply this day received by D. BRADFORD, Main street, where it will be constantly kept during the season.

Lex. May 12, 1836—20

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American